THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Footh's Theatre-Hampty Dumpty. Daty's New Theater-The Royal Middy. Firth Avenue Theater-Hop. Favart. First Avenue Theatre—Hos Pavar. Grand Opres House—Fritz in Jethid, Haverley's Theatre—Wilow Belott. Koster & Hi i's Garden—Conset. Madison Square Theatre—Harl Kirks, Nth'o's Garden—Pinator. Rib o's Garden-Pinatore.

New York Aquardium-Paristan Circus. Mailnes.

Olympic Theatre—Triket-of-Leave Man.

Park Theatre—Chawies.

Man der Theatre—Hiswalis.

Kan Francisco Minst ets—Leve's Endirance. Theatre Combine—Malligan Guard Surpris Tony Paster's The tre-Variety

Coton Square Theater—The Pales Priend. Watt et's Chentre—How See Loves Illin. Windsor Pheatre-Unds Tom's Calif Is There Any Vitality in the American

People ? Is there any vitality in the American people? If there is, will they not rally now and organize themselves to defeat the first attempt to go back on the example of Wash-INGTON and elect a President a third time?

The present is an unprecedented emer-Perhaps both the chief old political organizations may disregard the preference

of the masses in making their respective nominations. In that event, cannot the patriotic masses of each party rally and nominate more fit

candidates? Why do not the people, eschewing the intervention of old, back leaders, nominate and elect their own candidates?

The Testimony of an Expert. The Hon, WILLIAM D. KELLEY of Penn-

sylvania last week informed the House of Representatives that for the first time in his nineteen years' service in Congress he had been approached by a lobbyist with a corrupt proposal. The lobbyist charged by Judge Keller with the attempt to bribe is NATHANIEL MCKAY, notorious during GRANT'S administration as the friend and beneficiary of Secon Robeson. McKay has been lobbying for a reduction in the tariff on Demerara sugars in the interest of certain parties. He sought to influence Judge Judge Kelley's statement. Both the Congressman and the lobbyist have demanded an investigation of the matter; but it must finally reduce itself to a question of veracity. to be determined by the comparative credibility and character of the two men. That a third party witnessed the interview in which occurred the alleged attempt to bribe is not at all probable.

The KELLEY-McKAY incident has had one result which ought not to be overlooked. It has drawn from a veteran of acknowledged doubt, upon his actual experience. The honest public is very much in the dark respecting the methods pursued by the corrupters of statesmen, or the principles on which they proceed in buying a majority. These revelations possess the fascinating interest peculiar to the confessions of rogues

casion to unveil the results of his own experience expresses no astonishment at ment," he says, "will surprise no one who and with knowledge of their inner workings. seductive temptations and gigantic bribes

It appears from this that the most skilful | its weakness. members of the ingenious but thoroughly

are not above suspicion. 'The sharp eyes of the lobbyist," continues the expert, "seldom make a mistake. There is a species of freemasoury among dishonest men which draws them together with almost unerring certainty. When the lobbyist offers a bribe, he is morally sure, they have to get up two sermons a week! as a rule, that the man he is tempting will he only too glad to fall." This is an important principle, for it explains an apparent paradox which has long puzzled the shrewdest observers. We have been accusthe Capitol; that the stories current about the activity of the lobby and the frequency of dishonest bargains between Congressmen and outsiders are maliciously exaggerated. On the other evidence has often come in the shape of exposures which have startled the whole country. It has seemed impossible to doubt But it has been quite as impossible to deny the weight of the evidence that the sale and | cannot be got across the Atlantic. purchase of votes is a fact. Now, thanks to the authority whom we are quoting, the thing is perfectly clear. The good men in alone, as it let Judge KELLEY alone for

which the lobbyist distinguishes those he may profitably approach. He knows honest Congressmen from dishonest; how does he know them apart? What are the mysterious signs of the freemasonry which is said to exist between the agent pushing a job and the member whose vote 'morally sure" of his man? Because he has purchased the same man before, or is aware that some other lobbylst has purchased him? Yes, but there must have fall from virtue; how did the lobbyist proseed who engineered that maiden affair? known antecedents classified by the profession? The expert might have told us this,

lished wickedness.

In regard to the particular case in which Judge Kelley and McKay figured, our candid expert wastes few words. His scornful | nearly fifteen years ago. It has long been contempt for the lobbyist who was fool enough to mistake Judge KELLEY for a dishonest man is undisguised. He speaks of him as a "bungler," and again declares his belief that he " must have been an amateur" to subject himself, as he did, to certain re-

plimented at this. There may be times when a rogue's tribute to integrity is more of honest men.

We should add that this expert testimony regarding the practices of corrupt lobbyists | great British ironclads would be rendezappears in the editorial columns of Mr. JAY GOULD's newspaper. Its source attests its | good opportunity to assall our harbors.

Newspaper Sermons and Pulpit Sermons.

In the course of a lecture in Greenwich street on Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. HALL remarked that newspaper writers, if given a text, could often write a better sermon than some ministers. The same thought has struck us. Very edifying sermons are frequently composed in newspaper offices and printed in newspapers, while of the average of the sermons ground out in preachers' studies the truth compels us to speak in other than flattering terms.

It is also worth thinking about, that while verybody who can read is anxious to get hold of a newspaper and feels that the day is dark indeed if he can't at least glance at one in the morning, there is no such general avidity for sermons on either Sundays or week days. There are comparative-ly few men who feel an aching void if the rain, or rheumatism, or some other illness keep them from listening to the sermon under which they are in the habit of sitting when the conditions are more favorable. With the Sunday newspaper at hand they manage to make the morning pass without seriously missing the sermon, and perhaps they are rather glad

that they have an excuse for staying at home. As for the mass of the people, they are inclined to avoid sermons altogether. It therefore is very important that the newspapers should be able to preach sermons; and it is gratifying to know that they succeed so well at the business that one of the preachers of New York confesses their superiority to some ministers. One thing

is certain: there is no such power as a great newspaper, and no minister living has a congregation a tithe, nay, a hundredth part as large. Hence the newspaper sermon ought to be transcendently good to be published at all.

Moreover, the newspaper has this advantage. If its preacher gets dull and rusty, too much inclined to travel round the beaten track, and grows careless about sifting the chaff from the wheat, it is an easy mat-KELLEY'S vote; in an innocent way, McKAY | ter to put a fresh and lively man in his declares-by a corrupt offer, according to place. When ministers become prosy and inanimate, and it is manifest it is a bore to them both to write and deliver their sermons-that the fountain of their ideas is at least now dry-drowsy congregations often feel obliged to pretend to listen to them out of ordinary politeness. But who would take the trouble to read a stupid newspaper sermon to spare the feelings of the editor ?

Besides, a newspaper is not obliged to preach a sermon at stated times and on stated occasions, whether it feels prompted to do it or not, and whether its text is apt supremacy in the art of manipulating legis- and suggested or merely hunted up for tures some interesting facts based, no the purpose of constructing the sermon around it. It is proper that a newspaper should attend to preaching among its other duties, but only when the call for the discourse is urgent, and it is sure it has ideas to offer worth people's thinking about.

Ministers very frequently try to hide the poverty of substance in their sermons whose dark ways have been little understood. | by overloading them with fiddle-faddle, This veteran lobbyist who has taken oc- and they hope to divert attention from their lack of original thought and genuine earnestness by fanciful literary or-Judge Kelley's assertion that noboly ever | nament. Many a sermon which seems very tried to corrupt him before. "The state- fine, as delivered from the pulpit in a rotund voice by the author, who knows how to cover has studied legislative bodies close at hand | its deficiencies with meretricious aids, would be unendurable in print. The truth is, there Those who suppose that the life of an honest | are comparatively few pulpit sermons which legislator is a series of struggles against | will bear that test. A newspaper sermon, on the contrary, is written especially for printare wasting their sympathy, for the most | ing, and it must have the solid meat in it, for it will have no elecutionist to help along

disreputable fraternity in question steer to guard against these dangers, The Sun clear of Congressmen who are known or be- now and then feels called on to preach a lieved to be honest, and devote their atten- sermon. But it never asks its readers to put tion exclusively to those who are known or | up with an old religious tract, or the jaded believed to be dishonest, or who, at least, | work of some man who is in an agony over the production of an idea.

Difficult to preach a good sermon! Why, with eternity behind us and before us, with religion the richest of all themes, that task is the most inspiring a man can have. And yet we are asked to pity ministers because

They are Wrong in their Facts.

During the debate in the Senate on Friday last on the Fortification bill, Mr. Conkling tomed to hear from Representatives and | ridiculed the idea that the great ironelads Senators of undoubted integrity that there of England could cross the Atlantic and enis really little or no corruption at danger our harbors. Mr. McPherson also declared that vessels of this class could

never sail into our Atlantic harbors. We certainly can keep them out by a proper and attainable system of harbor dofence; for if anything has been thoroughly hand, we have had evidence from time to demonstrated since the failure of Sir time that such rascality does exist, and the | CHARLES NAPIER'S attack on Cronstadt, with a vast and powerful fleet, it is that with modern appliances a harbor or roadstead may be made safe against any purely the good faith of the men affirming the | naval assault. But Mr. Conkling and Mr. purity of morals in the ante-rooms of the | McPherson are wrong in supposing that Senate Chamber and House, or to question | the enormous ironclads, with the constructheir competence to testify on the subject. | tion of which England and Italy especially have been amusing themselves of late years,

These huge vessels, the Inflexible, the Devastation, the Thunderer, the Duilio, the Dandolo, the Italia, and the Lepanto, were Congress know nothing whatever of the not designed merely for harbor defence and lobby, because the lobby lets them severely | as a home guard, but as seagoing ironclads. The only trouble about their crossnearly a score of years. They are not | ing the Atlantic might be their inability to even approached by the tempter. He con- carry coal enough for the voyage; but, as matter of fact, some of them carry all the fines his overtures to members of estabcoal they need to bring them over and take We wish that this expert had gone fur- them back. The Devastation, for instance, ther into the details of his profession. It carries from 1,600 to 1,700 tons, much more would be instructive to learn the rules by than enough to last her for a voyage across the Atlantic, and she could get a fresh supply at Hallfax, if necessary. No one of these vessels, no matter how large, would be prevented from undertaking the voyage

by fear of exhausting its coal. The Devastation has already been at sea and encountered the storms of the Bay of is in the market? How is the lobbyist | Biscay on her voyage to the Mediterranean, and Admiral INGLEFIELD, just after seeing her at Malta upon her return from a long cruise, reported her as being "perfectly seaworthy, wholesome, and comfortable for the been a first purchase some time, an original men and officers." And in November, 1877, the Thunderer, during the height of a gale of almost unexampled fury, even in the Eng On what principles is a new member of un- lish Channel, made the passage from Portland to Spithead. Our monitor Miantonomoh also, a little vessel in comparison with these, and much less able to bear a long sea voyage, safely crossed the Atlantic established that monitors can sail voyages in the worst weather without exceptional

danger and in comparative comfort. Mr. CONKLING and Mr. McPHERSON, there fore, delude themselves when they dismiss all fears of these ironclads on the ground

Atlantic. They must seek better grounds for their confidence than that, for these vesgratifying even than the recommendations | sels could surely get over here; and if we had a war with England, it would not be many weeks after its declaration before the voused at Halifax or Bermuda, awaiting a

We, however, shall have grounds of confidence enough that, even if they are across the Atlantic, they cannot enter our harbors, provided we adopt a sensible and practical system of harbor defence. With their great draught it would be difficult for them to get in under the best circumstances; but, with the lights on the coast and along the harbor extinguished, and the buoys removed to cause them annoyance, and torpedoes and hostile craft and guns ashore to balk their progress, they would not be likely to get this side of Sandy Hook.

We can't, however, expect to frighten them off with two 12-inch guns, incapable of penetrating their armor, though that is the latest idea of harbor defence to which

the Senate has committed itself. Moreover, if these ironelads can't get across the Atlantic, what is the use of mounting here guns whose only purpose is to attack thick armor? And if they can get across, what is the use of spending \$175,000 for four guns of a power unequal to the penetration of the ironelads with armor of second-rate thickness? The guns the Senate proposes to lavish all this money on will be as worthless against the later ironelads as the old smooth bores now in the forts.

The Hypocrisy of the Politicians. Mr. Conkling insists that not only hardly

ever, but no never is he a candidate any Mr. WASHBURNE says he is for GRANT

first, last, and all the time. Mr. CONKLING is an unselfish man in ordinary things, it may be. He has found, too, by bitter experience, the disadvantage of sometimes being first where he should be last. But if he does not hate the man who seems to stand in the way of his being President, why then he likes GRANT. But

he does not like GRANT. How as to Mr. WASHBURNE? Mr. WASHBURNE discovered GRANT when ULYSSES was an obscure clerk for his brother ORVIL, a leather dealer in Galena, and learning that he was a West Point graduate, brought him forward in military affairs. Naturally enough WASHBUBNE thinks he

GRANT, on the contrary, places a very moderate estimate on Washburne's ability; and when the time arrived for GRANT to favor some one as a candidate to succeed himself in the White House, he favored CONKLING in preference to WASHBURNE. Then whom must Washburne inevitably

hate? Why, CONKLING and GRANT, of course. All the love professed among these three

gentlemen is unfelt. There is no sincerity The wolf and the lamb love each other as

All the bluster in Washington over the star route mail service scandals seems to have been to little purpose, for the Senate yesterday granted the appropriation of \$1,100,000 to make up defleiency. KEY, BRADY, and the rest of the Ring may now continue their questionable practices, and look to the next session of Congress to make up the next deficiency. The proposal by the Naval Committee that Mr. Thomp-

son be instructed by the Senaté to test an in-

ventor's rope, bade fair at one time to plunge

that body into tempestuous debate, but it was averted. In the House DE GOLYER GARFIELD made an astonishing speech in favor of obeying the laws, his pretext for doing so being that in proposing to withhold appropriations for the of deputy marshals the Democrats proposed not to execute the law. Mr. BURROUGHS, the wild orator from Michigan, joined Gan-FIFT D in his denunciation of Democratic purposes, and became so excited in his accusations against the Democratic party that Mr. Sparsonn reminded him of the theft of three States for Acting on these principles, and taking care | HAYES by Republicans in 1876; thereat Bun-BOUGHS subsided.

> When Mr. CHARLES E. SMITH suddenly entering a wider and more congenial field of labor, which he had long had in view. Under his control the Journal was the organ of Senator CONKLING and Gov. CORNELL, and the advocate of the third term. To give him a good send-off in his new enterprise, he was made President of the Utica Convention, where he

delivered a speech in favor of Ghant. Mr. SMITH is now the editor of the Philadelphia Press, which, under his control, still continues to favor the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and shy an occasional stone at Don Cameron. Was this the more congenial field of labor Mr. SMITH had in view?

The overwhelming defeat of the five-cent fare bill in the Senate shows the enormous power of the elevated railroads, especially when reenforced by the horse railroads, whose interests, for once, were the same. One of the few Senators who voted for the bill warned the Senate that the Elevated Railroad Company was a young giant. It will be a giant still harder to deal with hereafter.

The Lincolnshire handicap was won yes terday by Rosy Cross, with Placida second and Elf King third-all three having been well up in the previous betting. Wallenstein did not secure a place, Rosy Cross and Placida, both six-year-olds, were two of the best of their year in 1877, and the former carried 12 pounds less than the latter yesterday. Elf King carried 95 pounds, or 31 pounds less than the top weight fixed upon the two highest four-year-olds. Peter and Robbie Burns, neither of whom started. The large number of 25 ran.

While the pilots were having their innings, on Monday, before the House Committee on Commerce, upon the bill abolishing compulsory pilotage, there was one dissenting voice from Capt. HAND, a Long Island pilot. But on discovering that he was a comparative novice of only twelve years' experience, an aged Yankee pilot cried, with great disdain, "What do you know about Boston? You know Boston harbor about as well as you do heaven." But perhaps he meant that if he knew Boston harbor, he would know heaven, the terms having close analogies in local estimation.

A notable hundredth birthday will occur on the 7th of next month, when commem-orative services will be held at Newport in honor of WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, & man whose life and works have had so profound an influence on the religious thought of the New World and the Old. The special commemorative coromony is suitable—laying the corner stone of a new church, to be called after his name; and an unusual feature in this project is that nearly all the money for its completion is already subscribed.

The Right and Left in the Italian Chamber are continually shouting unpleasant things at one another, and the row of Tuesday evening seems to have differed from many previous ones only in being noisier than common. The Con servatives have never forgiven the Liberals for turning them out of power. The Liberals, on their side, are never tired of feneating that but for them there wouldn't have been any Italian nation to-day; and that the deliverance of Naples and Sicily would never have been achieved, and that they forced the Conservatives on to and into Rome sorely against their buff. Judge RELLEY cannot but feel com- that the ships could never get across the | will It appears that on Tuesday evening

Signor Lanza, who was Premier at the time of the occupation of Rome, denied that the Cabinet of that day was reluctantly forced to seize the Eternal City, or that there was dissension on the subject among its members. He was contradicted on the spot, as to this latter point, by one of his former colleagues, Signor SELLA, whose testimony was naturally welcomed by the Left. It has always been believed in Italy that Signor Lanza was finally induced to sign the order for the occupation of Rome only by the ominous roar of the populace gathered in the Piazza della Signoria, under the windows of the Old Palace, wherein he and his colleagues were deliberating.

Even with the calendar under their eyes, New Yorkers found it difficult to believe that yesterday was really St. Patrick's Day. If it had been Washington's Birthday, the city couldn't have been quieter.

Mr. GROSSE of this city has promptly introduced another elevated railroad fare bill in the Assembly. It requires the roads to carry passengers between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 8 o'clock in the evening for five cents a head, and to run trains every three minutes within these hours for the public accommodation. It remains to be seen whether the men who control the ronds will re-

The reputable theatrical managers of this city protest with one voice against the passage of the pending bill to legalize the sale of beer in theatres. Their remonstrance ought to be successful.

Oleomargarine is now before Congress in Mr. Covent's bill to appoint a scientific com-mission of three chemists and two microscopists to establish legal tests for butter and oleomargarine. The purpose seems to be to modify the act passed by Congress on the suboct last year.

MULDOON and MILLER, after the inevitable preliminary wordy encounter, are now matched to wreatle for the Greec-Roman championship next Tuesday. They will probably not repeat the performance of McManon and DUFUR, who last Tuesday night, in a place sacred to such encounters, the Boston Music Hall, tugged at each other without interm in a collar-and-cloow match, from 8:40 P. M. to 2:45 A. M., neither gaining a fall. It was rather a hard six hours' work; but as the Music Hall was packed with spectators, and the wrestlers are said to have divided \$5,000 in receipts between them, it is probable that they would consent to do another night's work on the same terms. Six-hour wrestling seems to pay nearly

The five Senators from this city who helped kill the Five-cent Fare bill on Tuesday were free moral agents, not ignorant of the feelings of their constituents, and knew perfectly well what they were doing in the service of the ele vated railroad corporations.

The occultation of Mars by the moon oc curred under favorable circumstances last evening. The threatening clouds that half obscured the sky during the day disappeared just before sunset, leaving the atmosphere exquisitely clear. The red planet disappeared b hind the moon's dark edge at about 6:35 P. M., and reappeared from behind the bright edge a few minutes before 8. The moon was so nearly overhead that those who watched the occultation had to go either out of doors or upon the roof, and it required much skill and patience to direct any unmounted glass at the moon. phenomenon was well seen with the naked eye. The moon was not quite half full, and the flery star, in approaching the unilluminated portion, seemed almost to be shining between the horns of the croscent. To the unassisted eye the disappearance seemed to occupy three or four seconds. The telescope showed part of the disk of Mars for several seconds longer. Whether any practical result has been achieved from the observations of the occultation cannot be told until reports are received from the large observa-

To-night at 6 will expire the time granted to the Mayor and corporation of New York by Gen. G. S. RAHATON. Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army. The delay for decision is brief, and there are no three days of grace in the Salvation Army; but a military man is nothing if not peremptory. Unless "before 6 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1880," Gen. Railton receives at carry on his holy warfare against the devil in oft the Albany Ecening Journal it was said in the public streets, he will-"forthwith remove and plain issue whether people will assert their right to its columns that he retired for the purpose of | the headquarters of this army" to some other city. That, after all, is the firest lesson Gon. RAILTON'S invasion could have brought us. If all war were conducted in that way, how much happier this world would be.

There are symptoms of another dangerous outbreak of pedestrianism in this city. Already men are talking of the second contest for the O'LEARY Belt, which is announced to begin on the 5th of next month, when Sam Men-BITT, the Hero of Bridgeport; F. KROBNE, the Pride of Prussin; F. FABER, the Newark Pet; FRANCIS HART, the Dusky Hope of Boston: EDWARD WILLIAMS, the Colored Reliance of New York, and many other equally renowned gentlemen, will endeavor to walk the belt away from Nicholas Munphy, the Handsome Haverstraw Handbarrow Brick Handler. This agony is to be followed by a series of ten races, which Mr. JACE HAVERLY, the gentleman now managing most of the theatres and minstrel performances in the United States, proposes organizing

Sunset Cox's Charity.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your article in Toroiday's New, "It will Not Do," is right and to the point. There is no rule of the Constitution which allows Sunset Cox and other benevolent members of Cor green to vote away the people's money, and I hope that here will be enough members manly enough to lay the resolution on the table and let it lie there. As you say, if Mr. Cox and others in Congress want to give to the suf-fering masses in Ireland, let them give all they can spare out of their own pockets and not propose to appropriate money which they have no good right to take and give away to charity

Tammany at Cincinnati.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can it be ossible that a Tammany delegation will be admitted to be Cincinnati Convention, and allowed to participate in electing a candidate for the Presidency? Did not John Kelly and his followers, who last year fully represented that once great society, most emphatically put them-selves outside of the party when they, in a body, left the selves outside of the party when they, in a body, left the New York State Convention, which nominated Lucius Robinson, and set in Marplot Kelly as their candidate for Governor, in order to prevent the regular bomines from being elected. Has the Democrate party become so craven and so regardless of all its bonated bleas of former greatness as to be withing to admit as delegates to the comine Convention the worst enames it now has? I have been a voting Democrat for more than forty sears, and have always loved the great principles upon which all our victories have been gained, yet I had rather see the party he down and die than live and be the time serving slave of a cabi whose motio is "Rule or runn" Pathapsiphia March 16.

John F. Laking.

Ourny's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Chief Ouray and his e appeared this morning before the House Committee Indian Affairs, and Guray testifica as to the facts high had come to his knowledge in reference to the White Base came to his knowledge in reference to the White Biver magnare. He said that prior is the trouble which had arisen between Agent Mceker and the indians, relative to the plouting of their pasture lands no distinction had been belt by the lodians threard the exception. He knew pothing personally about either the fight with Thornburgh or the Minim? Meeker and his men, nor did he know how many (the had been engaged in either a those transactions, but he denied that any but White liver thes had been implicated.

One Little Indian.

A heroine, half Cherokee and half Scotch, who, in the very first chapter, tumbles out of a matherry tree, where she has been staining her fingers with the berries and improving her mind with Tennyson's "Prin predestined husband-surely this is a heroine out of the common sort, and worth making sequaintance with, it only for her nevelty. The story of the wooing is told by Roy Maitland, in "One Lattle Indian" (Authors' Publish ing Company), wherein, also, the reader will catch interesting glumpses of Tablequah life and scenery, of one or two Cherokee notables, and of the Indian side of the Indian Question. The book belongs to the "Satchet Series" | denies it

THE PAPER MAKERS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Congressmen Warner Miller of New York and W. A. Russel of Massachusetts are rich manufacturers of paper, which has recently advanced largely in price by means of a combination in the trade. The case is somewhat similar to that of the monopoly in quinine, which existed until Congress repealed the duty and relieved the feverstricken sufferers from a glaring extortion imposed in the interest of a few manufacturers.

Petitions have been sent to Congress from all parts of the Union to remove the duties on articles which enter into the manufacture of paper. and which furnish little or no revenue to the Treasury. These taxes are direct burdens, solely for the profit of some fifty manufacturers. They fall on every reader of a newspaper. on every purchaser of a school book, a Bible, or any other publication. In the short space of four months the price of paper has risen from six to nine cents a pounds, and that extraordinary increase reveals the power of the combina-

tion to rule the market.

This subject is now before the Committee of Ways and Means, on application for a moderate form of relief, and Mr. Miller and Mr. Russell appeared there as the advocates of their own particular interests. They were not content with the influence of their wealth and positions as members of the House, but Insisted upon pleading their own cause with advantages which no outsider can pretend to claim.

These members are abundantly able to employ counsel, if counsel be needed to instruct the committee in so clear a case. They preferred to be their own attorneys, and to invite the criticism which that self-chosen function atbanks and other corporations have hitherto, in disregard of all deceney, reported and urged and voted upon measures for their own benefit when under any proper construction of the rules they were excluded from voting at all. Jefferson's Manual, citing from the British Parliamentary practice, says:

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a hill or question he is to withdraw. And where such n interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, ven after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of f the social compact, which denies to any man to be a adge in his own cause, it is to the honor of the Ho hat this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly

adhered to. This rule was trampled under foot with a shameless disregard of propriety while the Republicans held majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives. They crowded the statute books with laws creating monopolies for interested members of their own bodies. And now when it is proposed to repeal a part of this obnexious system, which still survives to he discredit of Congress and to the injury of the revenue and the freedom of commercial intercourse with the world, two members of the House, who are profitable participants in a monopoly, thrust themselves forward to prevent any change in the laws by which their personal interests are protected, to the disadvantage of the whole community. This spectacle is certainly mortifying, and if the repealing bill gets before the House some member with sufficient resolution ought to rise and object to the votes of Warner Miller and William A. Russell.

PRESIDENTIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Why Tilden Should be Nominated-Views o Montgomery Blair.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think hat Mr. Tilden should be nominated: I. Because this is no time for figureheads. Time was then the Democratic organization was in power, that it was strong enough to supersede its representative man and elect the unknown. But now it is necessary to ascert Democratic principles in the most effective manner to enable the Democratic party to recover the power it lost near a quarter of a contary since; and to do this it must present the man in whose person the right of self-government was violated, because he represented an aggressive Democratic reform policy in a manner to raily the peo-ple, and had been so opposed to the pro-slavery policy of the party leaders, through which the party lost power. as to break the force of the sectional issue in the canvass II. Because this election depends entirely upon our shifty to occupy the public mind with the questions of which he is the representative man, and make the election are upon those questions. To supersede him is to super ede the question on the fraud and apon reform, and give

a triumph to the contrivers of the trans and to the Rings which combined with them to set uside his election and defeat his renemination.

III. Such a triemph will enable our opponents to make the sectional issue on our cambiate, whoever he may be and whatever may have been his political history, for he will be regarded as the cambidate of the combination or jobbers and seccesionists by whom Tilden's re-

nomination will have been defeated.

IV. Because having been elected in 1876 as the repre his headquarters, 130 Liberty street, from the sentative of surressive reform Democracy, cheated out raid Mayor and corporation permission to of his office, and his renomination opposed by this comgovern or will submit to be defrauded of their right and to be ruled by such combinations. On such an issue the triumph of the Democratic party in the election is abso

V. Secause the opposition to Tilden of Gould, Scott. Stanford, and the other representatives of great mo-nopoly interests, of Lamar and the old secesh element, of the autocrat of Tammany, of the Canal Ring, and of all the other Rings and jobbers in the country, is a certificate to the people, which will not be questioned, that if they elect Tilden President be will be their President, and not the President of these magnates.

VI. Because the election of the man whose name is the synonyme of "thorough," in puriting the Government of abuses, will preclaim so emphatically the earnestness of the people in that policy as to insure its accomplishment. It will change instantly the spirit of all connected with the business of government throughout the country and impart to them a zeal and activity in the work of reform hitherto unknown. What a transformation was wrought in the spirit of the officeholding fraterinty, and of the multitudes who aspired to join that noble army, when the people made it known that they meant to stand

VII. Because his election will put down sectionalism and the corruption and hing rule born of it, and will substitute as the passport to the public service bonest and skilful administration of public affairs. WASHINGTON, March 14, 1880. MONTGORERY BLAIR.

The Mexican Border Railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The House Comlifter on Railways and Canals agreed to-day to report favorably to the House Mr. Upson's bill to authorize the Secretary of War to contract with the San Automo and Secretary of War to contract with the San Antonio and Sexican Border Railway Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio to a point on the Rio Grande, at or near the town of Lareds, for the purpose of establishing a postal and military highest from the United States military headquarters, at San Antonio, Texas, to the Mexican border. The committee amended the bill by mining the boints to be issued to \$12.880 per mile, instead of \$15.000, as originally pro-posed.

Chinese and Japanese Indemnity Funds.

WASHINGTON, March 16.-The House Comtice on Foreign Affairs agreed to-day to report favorably the bill authorizing the return of what is known a the Chinese indemnity fund to China, with the except the Chinese indemnity tonly to China, with the exception of the amoint necessary to pay the claims of the confers of the Caldera and Forest Hells. Also, the bill authorating the return to Japan of what is known as the Japan esse indemnity that, with accreed interest except property of the Chine Electron of

Invasion of the Ute Reservation Threatened WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Carl Schurz received telegram to day from Los Pinos Agency, dated March 4, saying that a number of parties have already staked placer claims and taken up ranches on the Ute reserva-livit, and that the max two weeks will see the reverva-tion swarming with transpassers, and conflict is loveling. The archit requests that troops be urdered to the teservation to protect the Utes.

Mr. Broman Impatient.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Public senument is aroused against the State Senators who kill-ed the Five-Cent Fare bill. I never-before heard such utter and sweeping confermation of men as on the oc-casion. People say: - Well, we'll remember these men when they come before us again for our suffragra! But why should we have to wait this then? The people should have the power to meanably recall representative when they give dissatisments or violate public tracts, or in any way misheliave themselves.

THOMAL J. BROSNAS.

Parms and Pares.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Speaking of five-this tares, can you tell why a man named McCartley of rural Syracuse should have most to say about a matter which exclusively concerns New York city?

Mr. J. W. Ellis denies the statement made in the Milwaukee News, that he gave Gen. Grant. \$35,000 for signing a callroad bill that had passed both. Houses of Congress. The statement was made on the authority of a son of Gen. J. D. Oux, who slieged that he heard Mr. Eins tell the story at his father's table. tien. Oux also THE TILDEN INCOME SUIT.

The Defendant is Cited to Appear for Trial In the District Court.

The trial of the suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, known as the incometax suit, has been set for the April term of the United States District Court. Mr. Tilden was served at his residence in Gramercy square on Tuesday evening, by Deputy Marshal Bernhard, with a subpoens to appear. The subpoens was issued by William G. Choate as Judge of the District Court, and signed by Samuel H. Lyman, clerk. It cites Mr. Tilden to appear in the suit relating to his pecuniary affairs between the 31st of December, 1861, and the 1st of January, 1873, and to bring with him the books January, 1873, and to bring with him the books and papers of the New York Iron Mine Company between the lat of June, 1864, and the lat of Juneary, 1873. Charles Lanier and Edward Winslow were also subprensed as witnesses in the suit, and ordered to produce in court all books, papers, accounts, journals, and ledgers of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co. relating to the nurchases or sales of the stocks and bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Raifroad, the Chio and Indiana Isaliroad, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Raifroad, between the 31st of December, 1861, and the 1st of January, 1873.

Jacob Hays and James T. Chasson were subprensed and directed to bring books and papers. A subprens was served on George W. Smith, Socretary of the New York Iron Mine, citing him to produce the books and papers of the mine company between June, 1864, and January, 1873. William A. Booth and Conrad N. Jordan were also summoned as witnesses. They are directed to bring to court the "books."

ary, 1873. William A. Booth and Conrid N. Jordan were also summoned as witnesses. They are directed to bring to court the "books and writings and all the decuments now in your custody containing entries or in any mannor relating to the account of Samuel J. Tilden with the Third National Bank between the first day of December, 1861, and the first day of January, 1873."

IN AID OF A ROPE MAKER,

Congress Asked to Order Mr. Thompson to

Give an Invention a Trial. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to introduce into the naval service rope and cordage manufactured of cotton, according to the process of Thomas W. Dunham of Boston, to such an extent as will furnish a fair test of he value and efficiency thereof, as compared with the kinds now in use, was called in the

Senate.

Mr. Conkling asked what necessity there could be for a law authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test rope to see whether it was good or bad. Could he not test it without a law on the subject? He thought this kind of legislation as degrating to the Senate as would be the investigations deprecated vesterday by the gentleman from Ohio (Ar. Thurman). If this bill passed, the Senate could not refuse to pass bills giving to every inventor in whose contrivance American products were used the right to have his scheme tested by departments of the Government.

scheme tested by departments of the Government.

Mr. Vance, who reported the bill, replied that it not only authorized but directed the test. Dunham pretends to make a cotton rope not subject to the objections herefolore urged against it by shipbuilders; and as cotton is an important product of the country, the committee thought it when the form if found practicable. The Secretary had declined to test it heretofore, hence the word "directing."

Mr. Cockrell moved to strike out the word "directing."

CZAR ALEXANDER'S NEW DEPARTURE. The Full Text of a Ukase that Astonished Bussla and All Europe

In all Russian history there is no prece dent for the amazing ukase put forth on Feb. 24 by Alexander II. It is virtually an abdication for an indefinite time, and the clothing of a subject with imperial powers. It runs as fol-

Being firmly resolved to put an end to the au-dictious and incressantly repeated attempts of evil-minded persons to overthrow the political and social order of Russia, we have thought it 1. To establish in St. Petersburg a Supreme

1. To establish in St. Petersburg a Supreme Regulating Commission for the preservation of public order and social tranquility.

2. This Commission to be composed of the Chief of the same and of members appointed to cooperate with him, and of his own selection.

3. The Chief of the Commission to be the Count Loris-Melikoff.

4. The members of the Commission to be appointed by our order, on the request of the Chief of the Commission in the persons whose presence he may find necessary.

5. In order to unite the activity of all the authorities as regards the public order and social tranquility, the Chief of the Commission is to be the Governor of St. Petersburg and its surroundings, and the Prefect of Police is to be under the commission. He is charged with the direct administration and direction of the prosecutions for crime against the Sate in the city of St. Petersburg and in the St. Petersburg district, and with the surpreme direction of such cases in all the parts of the empire.

6. All the orders of the Chief of the Commission are to be immediately obeyed by all the board officers and as Governor-General, Governors, and Prefects of Police, and discovering the parts of the campire.

operate with the Chief of the Commission on his request.

8. The Chief of the Commission is entitled to apply to us personally whenever he shall find it necessary for our orders and directions.

9. The Chief of the Commission is entitled to issue any orders and to resort to any measures that he may find indispensable for the preservation of public order and social tranquility in the city of St. Petersburg as well as in other parts of the empire; and he shall himself impose the punishment for non-fulfilment of, or disobedience to, his orders.

10. The orders of the Chief of the Commission, and the measures resorted to by him, are to be obeyed and carried out unlesstatingly by all and everybody, and to be revoked only by himself or by our special order.

in and everybody, and to be revoked only by himself or by our special order.

11. The office of the Governor-General of St. Petersburg is bereby abolished.

The Governing Senate will obey this ukase immediately. [Signed]

ALEXANDER II. Gen. Melikoff's favorite maxim is said to be

that "power does not lie in force, but in love," His sudden elevation is resented by the ariseracy. He is of low descent, an Armenian by birth, and until recently almost unknown Now he is placed not only above the laws, but above all the blue-blooded dignituries of the empire. He is empowered to summon and examine the Czar's secretaries, senators, generals, judges, princes, counts, and even the very memers of the Czar's family. His tenure is, to say the least, precarious.

n a corner of the city sat a Tammany committee Somewhat sad, but very gritty, thinking of the party's Case Business they were near completing, when before the

startied meeting.
With a surjy sort of greeting that was strangely out of place. Rose John Kelly's form and race. Said the Chief: "What are you doing! What con-

demned design pursuing.

That hereafter 300 || be runing, when your deeds are dragged to light? am willing now to gamble that you secrefly assemble-Yes, I know it when you tremble-for a job that isn't

right, At your meeting here to night." Then a brave said: " Av ye plaze, sir, we consider means and ways, mr, For to beat Ulysses Sayzar, when November comes

And we're afth or harmonizin' all the troubles that are In the party, and advisin' how to make it great and strom Surely that, sir, isn't wrong."

Wrong?" replied a voice of thunder. " Peartully you idiote blouder.

If you think you can cut under Me, the Chief and Number One!

Have you thrown away your senses! Seek you to destroy my tences t

Harmonise our differences? That's a job that can't be dune, And must never be begun. Talk about Ciyames Canar is a waste of words to me,

Were the scopic truly free, sir, how could I retain my Den't mure the Democrats, sir! Anything on earth but I won't have it, that is flat, siri. Do you take me for a

Count me, rather, as a male." Said a cost and wary suchem: "If tike this you train and tache 'em When a sermon next you prache lem, let it be a burnal

f mestif, sir, and me neighbors, get such wages for our We must look for heig, be jabers; to another kind of

That will be the wisest plan."

SUNDICAMS.

-A medal is to be presented to all the men engaged in the St. Gothard tunnet.

-Hawking has of late years been revived a England, and finds a few enthusiastic votaries -The Chinese Government have decided

on establishing a complete system of telegraphing throughout China. -Are clergymen to have no kissing priv-

fleges? Here is a Boston bridegroom who berated the minister for kissing the bride. -A St. Louis theatre manager was asked why he employed such had actors. "Would you have

me let the poor devils starve?" he replied.

-Corporal punishment in the British navy is now confined to twenty five lashes, whether the pus-ishment be awarded by the commander of the ship or sentence of court martial.

The records of life insurance companies

as presented in the reports for last year show that the death claims were considerably greater than in previous years, which would seem to indicate that last year was An unhealthy one.

—A boy of 17 married a woman of 70 at Jasper, Ala, but his parents captured him immediately after the ceremony, and banished him to a distant school. The bride was wealthy, and the husband claimed

to know what he was about. -A colored Methodist paster at St. Helena, La., was accused of stealing bacon, and his pre-siding cider deposed him; but the congregation stack by him loyally, drove his successor out of the pulpit with knives, clubs, and pisiols, and finally burned the church.

-Two Boston women of "culture" came across an old-fashioned milestone in the suburhs Don read the inscription," I. m. from Boston," and the other " Here is a grave, perhaps of some young girl, who wished it written on her tombatone, 'I'm from Boston.' How simple and sufficient!

-Mrs. Swanson heard a sermon on hell, in Chicago, and the preacher's vivid description of eternal torture greatly frightened hor. She broaded over the subject several days, then became possessed of the idea that she had committed the unpardonable sin, and finally sank into incurable lunsary.

-Mrs. Barty made her appearance at Lebanon, Va., with a bloody club over her shoulder, and her face and arms terribly scratched. "I guess I won" be troubled by that Harmon woman any more," she said. She had brutally murdered a woman with whom, as she believed, her bushand had fatten in love. -An instance of five children at a birth

has just been published by Dr. William Fraser of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Four died immediately, and the fitti lived only a few days. Three were girls and two boys. They weighed fourteen pounds in the aggregate, and ranged from thirteen to sixteen inches in length -A house built in 1639 still stands in Dedham, Mass., and is the oldest in New England. It is beautifully situated under heavily branching elms, with a mess-covered roof. Buch of the original furniture, 260

years of are, still remains, and has been in the possession nily, named Fairbanks, during all of that time -An actor at the National Theatre, Philadelphis, went on the stage without a pistol in a scene re, quiring him to shoot the villain of the play. W. H. Jones, the stage manager, tried to slike the required weapon out to the negligent performer, and accidentally discharged it. Though there was no ball in the weapon, Jones's hand was wounded, and he died of lockjaw.

—The length of the actual St. Gothard

tunnel is nine miles and three hundred and seventy-seven yards, while that of the Mont Cenis is rather more than a mile and a half less. The rate at which the rock was bored between Medane and Bardoneche amared mecharicians a dozen years since. But the daily pro-gress made under the St. Gothard has been more than double. The contractor agreed that the work should be finished within eight years. The actual time has been seven months less than the stipulated term.

-The typical American of the highest order will—so the English Journal of Science tells us—be in the near future a union of the coarse and fine organizations; the solidity of the German, the fire of the Saxon, the delicacy of the American—sensitive, impressfile, readily affected through the avenues of influence, but trained and held by a will of steel; original, idiosyncratic, learned in this—that he knows what not to der with more of wiriness that of excess in strength, and achieving his purposes not so much through the absolute quantity of his force as in its adjustment and concentration

-The Andersonville graveyard, as described by a recent visitor, is an unfrequented suct, ex-rept for travellers from the North, among whom are many war veterans who were prisoners in the stockade. There are 13,715 graves, of which about 1,000 are marked "Unknown." There is a surrounning wall of solid brick, and the place is kept nearby a readent superio-tendent under Goverom et pay. Part of the stockade is still standing, but nothing remains of the prison, and the site is covered by bushes. There is no trace of the famous proof, nor any mark of the well-dur by the prisoners. -Recently one of the children of the ternal solicitude the Princess personally supplied the little tavalid with many of its requirements. This innovation on German court etiquette produced after dismay, and was brought to the notice of the Empress, manswer to whose expostulation the Princers replied: "If my mother, the Queen of England and Empress of India, can

forgetting toy position." -Robert Dixon walked coolly out of his ing to the woods, but really to seek his fort ornors, and Prefects of Police, and also by all the Departments, including that of War.

7. All the Departments are ordered to cooperate with the Chief of the Commission on found traces of his wanderings in the West 104 Me. found traces of his wanderings in the West Old Mr. Dixon banged biaself in 1855, beginning his irrepriy to his wife, in trust for the missing son. Still liderine mained away, and the other relatives began to fink they would get the estate, which had grown to be worth \$100.00, on the death of Mrs. Dixon, but he has at last returned, and will give no account of blue of.

-The morbid desire to possess articles of any description belonging to persons who have not with a violent death was singularly exemplified at a recent sale in Indians of the personal effects of one John Brown, a munifored farmer. The sale was remarkable for the extraordinary prices the goods brought. The first bil on an iron kettle was \$51 four chisels and a halont is \$ carrenter's box brought \$10; and other things in proper tion. A large number of pieces of die as goods and em-broidery were sold at five times their value, as the Mes was prevalent that they were stelen and of rates quaity. All the personal effects, worth about \$200, sold to nearly \$1,000. At the conclusion of the sale the crowd overran the premises, tearing the shingles off the house.

and cutting off pay eafer the inner and have ever -An adventuress has brought trouble to three respected residents of Jackson, Mich - Douglas Gibson, President of a bank, such vs. Col. Eston, a wealthy real estate dealer, and so, and Almon Patter son, a retired merchant, and 54. She was a beauting woman, and, bearings with a medicine of wishing to buy a house of Mr. Datterson, sin asset became the fourth member of a whist party. They played an is every web-outly Mrs. Patterson. ingust Mr. Patterson's residence while Mes. Patterson was not on a Southern rely, and sometimes become so an grossed in the game that daybest round their still at it. The upshot was a demand to the woman for \$3.50, or the woman to the patterson. she would expose the diversion of the three centionen. Glosen and Eaton absented themselves from the city, but old Mr. Patterson denot the blackmarker, and bravely published the facts

-A writer in the Argosy gives the true history, from letters written from St. Petersburg in 1865 of the heroite of Mine Collects - Himsbells or the Exics of Siberia," which had a world-wate time rears 380. The young woman who actually walked from silerta be St. Petersion; to be; the Emperor to a ratio her other, bandshed by his producesor, was Panine Lucabora. The Emperor particular his cuther and pensioned Pauloe. but her constitution was broken by lattice and appears, and she died at 25 after having best honored to the stmost degree by the granders of the capital. She sas anisable, sensible, and modest. It somewhat detacls from the romance of the story to learn that ber rathers erine was or a unicar order. He was a seriant of the Empress Catharine and used his opportunities to smalls quantity of plate.

-Pierre Bonaparte only came out of obscurity once in his life, when he shot Victor Nair cleves years ago. He now lives alone at Versaulter, in the Hotel He is tormented by good, and never have his reen unees it be to go to mass on Samlay for the old free limber s now hand in love with the decide. He eats very fereme sends him from time to home. His wire lives portly with her danghier deamie, who is is portly of ast, in the flue de Lille. Jeanne Brougerre study at the Reeds Nationate de Deavin and an entrança and a medallion by her were admitted to the males had 2x45. This last mentioned times hold is supported by a scientify pension of the frains point by the Piperse Mario to The son, Rolland Recapation, who had be a read to have been subscient at Sann Alle, and is now a son footenant.

-An article in London Society contains an roteresting account of Dr. Instance, me admorace and importial Roman Cathone felto-tion of England and from 1811 to 1841 was paired of frontey Lamadon. He was a much toleral by hos Prote-and, as I though by Bane of his own Gith, and alloyed, perhaps the our example in Eurland of a Roman Catholic depotest like ing a monoment to his necessity in a Proposite Lenich. One of his most intimate fromts was the Protraind vicar, and no dinner party was the matternockie with est the Doctor. Bringham, Police, Scarlett, and 198 other lights of the Northern Circuit always track to get a day with Linguist when on vircuit, and Francis Jeffrey the reviewer, was a regular visitor Dr. Lumani declined the Presidency of Maymooth and lafer a Condon's but. With his old poidt. Cardinal Waseman, he kept we se His-long correspondence